

A Systematic Study of the Symphyta (Hymenoptera) in Korea II. A New Species of Nematinae (Tenthredinidae)

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한국산 광요아목(벌목)의 계통분류학적 연구 II.
수염잎벌아과(잎벌과)의 1신종

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적 요

1984년 6월부터 1991년 5월까지 저자등에 의하여 채집된 Nematinae를 관찰한 결과 1미기록속 1신종이 확인되어 *Mesoneura koreana*라 명명하고 기재한다.

Key words: Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, Nematinae, *Mesoneura Koreana* n. sp., Korea

INTRODUCTION

This study is a review of subfamily Nematinae belonging to family Tenthredinidae as a part of systematic studies of suborder Symphyta in Korea. The Korean Nematinae was studied by Doi (1938), Togashi (1965), Kim (1962, 1970) and Zombori (1974, 1978). All the examined materials are based on the specimens that were collected by the authors and other Korean scientists in Korea from June 1984 to May 1991. We describe a new species and an unrecorded genus of subfamily Nematinae. Genus *Mesoneura* belonging to Tribe Nematini is recorded for the first time from Korea. A newly described species, *Mesoneura koreana* n. sp. is easily distinguished from other species by the color variations of pronotum and coxal segment. In the present works morphological terminology follows those used by Ross (1929), and Lee and Ryu (1989).

DESCRIPTION

Family Tenthredinidae

Subfamily Nematinae

Mesoneura Hartig, 1837. 천마수염잎벌속 (신칭)

Mesoneura Hartig, 1837. (p. 229) Type-species: *Tenthredo opaca* Fabricius.

Mesoneura koreana n. sp. 어깨두점박이잎벌 (신칭)

(Figs. 1-8)

Holotype: 1♀, Puryong Valley, Kyongsangbuk-do, Korea, 9 May, 1991. (No. SYM-0055).

Paratype: 1♀, Chonggyesan, Seoul, Korea, 24 Apr, 1984. (No. SYM-0056).

Holotype and Paratype specimens are deposited in the Department of Biology, Yeungnam University, Korea.

Female: Body black, anterior half of clypeus, labrum, palpi, pronotum except two small spots of posterior median portion, tegulae, latero-posterior margin of mesonotal anterior lobe, lateral margin of mesonotal lateral lobe, a spot of median portion of mesopleura, scutellum, metascutum, post-tergite, sunken area and lateral parts of metascutellum, cenchri, upper basal half of hind femorae, propodeum, both sides of 2nd, 3rd and 8th tergites, a pair of lenticular markings on lateral 2nd to 7th abdominal tergites and caudal tergite, costal vein, upper portion of stigma yellowish brown; apical half of fore, mid coxal segment and hind coxal segment, trochanter, fore and mid tibiae, median of sternite lower basal portion spot, lower basal portion of veins, basal portion of hind wing's veins whitish yellow; hind tibiae except extreme apex, dorso-apical half of hind femorae, all 5th tarsi and cerci, the rest veins, lower basal portion of stigma reddish; wings hyaline.

Body shining, head with long hair; head about $1.22 \times$ as high as wide; relative length of the antennal segments about 1.0:0.8:3.7:3.8:3.8:3.5:3.0:3.0:2.8; maximum diameter of compound eye about $1.44 \times$ as high as wide; postocellar furrow and median furrow deep and long; malar space narrow; IOD:OOD:POD:LOD about 1.0:0.9:0.9:0.4; anterior margin of labrum roundly produced; anterior lobes of clypeus broad and broadly rounded apically; mesopleura with long hairs, smooth; relative length of the hind legs (femur : tibia) 1.0:1.4; ratio of the hind tarsi 1.0:0.3:0.4:0.3:0.7; ratio of fore wings M6:R4 1.0:1.2; ratio of hind wings M1:R4 1.0:0.6; M5: M6 1.0:1.1; cerci reached at the end of sheath.

Body length: 7.1mm.

Fore wing: 7.5mm, hind wing: 5.3mm.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Korea.

Remarks: This species is very closely similar to *Mesoneura shishikuensis* Togashi in Japan. But *Mesoneura koreana* n. sp. may be easily separated from that species by posterior median region of pronotum with two small spots, and the ratio of OOD:POD is smaller than *M. shishikuensis*.

ABSTRACT

Genus *Mesoneura* recorded for the first time from Korea and *Mesoneura koreana* n. sp. is fully described and illustrated.

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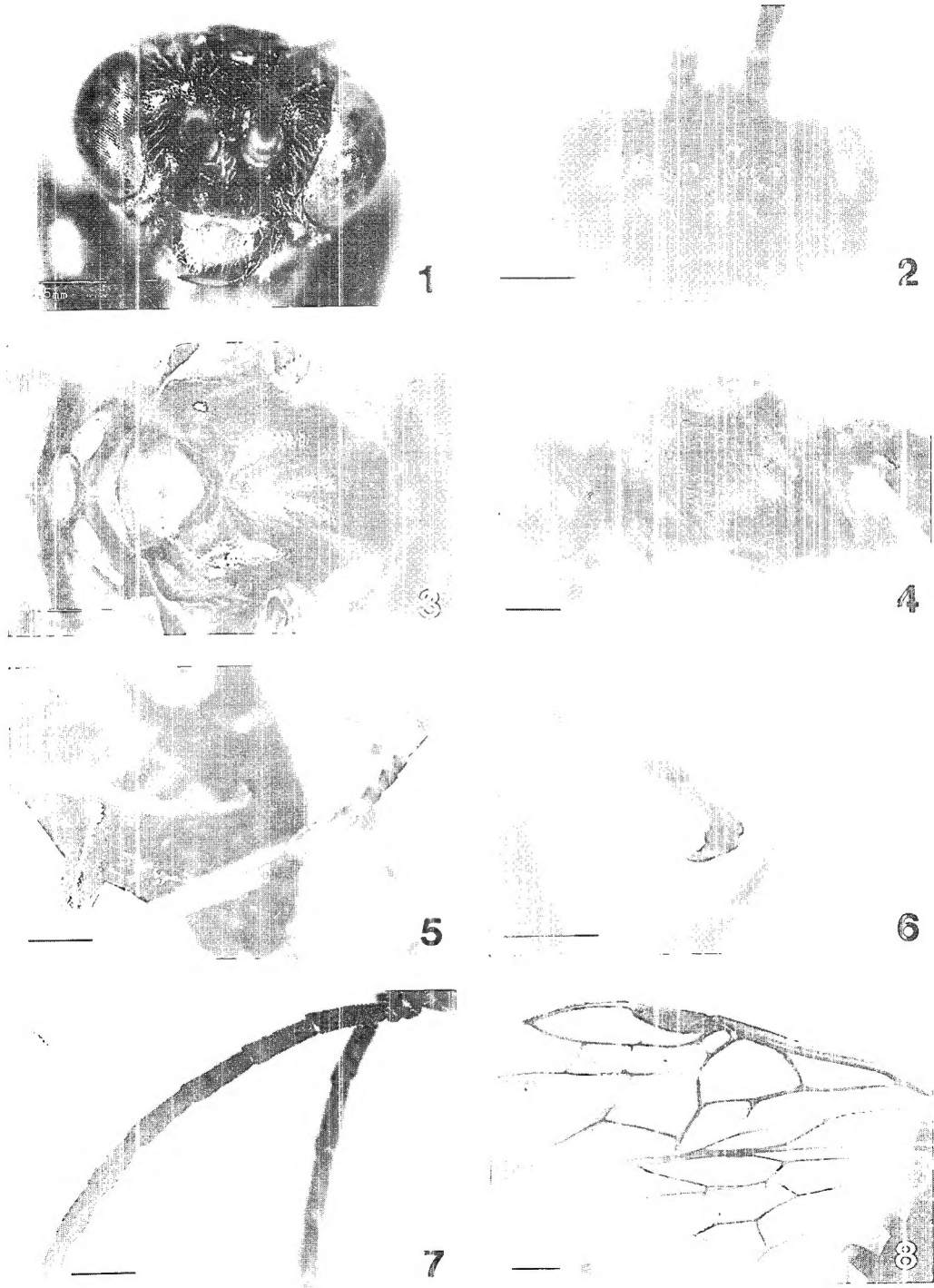


Fig. 1. Head

Fig. 2. Sculpturing of postocellar and postocular area

Fig. 3. Structure of dorsal surface

Fig. 4. Lateral view of thorax

Fig. 5. Hind leg

Fig. 6. Hind tarsal claw

Fig. 7. Antenna

Fig. 8. Wings